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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
April 10, 1939,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1928-37	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated April 1, 1939
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<u>United States</u>						
Winter wheat.....	1 11.9	1 12.2	1 11.9	560,160	686,637	549,219
Rye.....	76	81	79	-----	-----	-----
Pasture.....	74	80	79	-----	-----	-----
<u>Southern States</u>						
Early Potatoes 2....	75	81	76	-----	-----	-----
Peaches.....	64	71	73	-----	-----	-----

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1928-37		1938		1939	
	Per- cent 3	1,000 bushels	Per- cent 3	1,000 bushels	Per- cent 3	1,000 bushels
<u>United States</u>						
Corn for grain.....	37.6	746,760	45.6	1,071,120	52.9	1,204,229
Wheat.....	16.4	121,053	14.2	124,652	20.3	189,090
Oats.....	35.5	367,451	36.3	421,840	38.8	408,543

1 Yield per seeded acre.
2 Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in 10 Southern States.
3 Percent of previous year's crop.

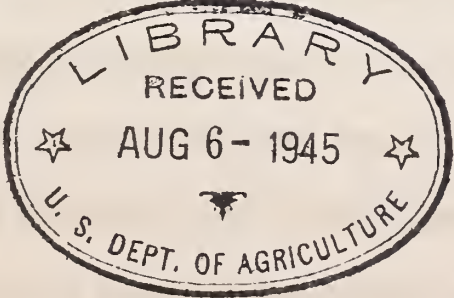
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1939

April reports on crops show a marked improvement since last fall in prospects for winter wheat particularly in the southern part of the Great Plains area, generally favorable prospects for fruits and somewhat better than average prospects for rye, pastures, and early potatoes. Winter grains have come through so far with moderate winter losses and although a part of the acreage of wheat seeded last fall on some farms will be plowed up or pastured to comply with A.A.A. allotments, the total abandonment of winter wheat from all causes is expected to be about 16 percent, or 3 points below average.

Good rains in the Southwest have greatly improved wheat prospects in that area and the United States winter wheat crop to be harvested in 1939 is now estimated at 549,219,000 bushels. This is 64,000,000 bushels above prospects last fall and indicates about an average yield per acre sown and nearly average production. The winter rye is also reported in better than average condition with a rather large acreage still in prospect.

An ample supply of fruit now seems likely for 1939 although production may not be quite as heavy as during the last two years. Peaches were hurt by cold weather in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, but a better than average crop of Southern peaches still is expected. Freezing temperatures on the night of April 6 in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and northwest Arkansas probably caused some damage to the crop in those States. Citrus fruits also appear promising although soil moisture has been deficient in Florida and grapefruit bloom has been rather light to date.

In the Pacific Northwest the financial difficulties of growers have increased due to continued low prices, and some marginal orchards are being neglected; but the main fruit belts report good prospects so far. In the Northeast and Lake Region it is still rather early for definite indications as to fruit prospects but winter injury has been light and general prospects appear favorable.

Moisture conditions appear only moderately favorable. The winter rainfall has been considerably below normal in California and Oregon. The winter and early spring were also rather dry in the northern portion of the Great Plains area and reserves of subsoil moisture there are low, but the southern half of the Plains area appears to be in much better shape. Fair supplies of water for irrigation, with many local variations, are in prospect in the West. In the Eastern States, where soil moisture conditions at this season are indicative of crop yields only when very short or excessive, no unfavorable developments have so far taken place over any considerable area.

As a result of the large supplies of hay and grain on the farms last fall, relatively small numbers of livestock, and a generally mild winter, the supply of feed on the farms is large. Stocks of feed grains on farms on April 1 were about as large as in April 1933 and probably much larger than in other years since 1921. In proportion to the number of grain consuming livestock and poultry on the farms present farm stocks of feed grains are probably 6 percent above last year and 14 percent larger than in any of the previous 16 years. The rate of feeding per unit of livestock appears to be slightly above average but low in proportion to the volume of supplies available and the present indications are that supplies of feed grain on farms next July will be about equal to the very heavy stocks of July, 1921.

Reports on pasture and ranges show their present condition and prospects not as good as at this time last year and below the pre-drought average for April 1 but rather substantially better than at this season from 1932 to 1937.

The abundance of cheapness of feed is tending to increase the production of livestock and livestock products. The number of eggs laid on April 1 per hundred hens on hand was about 3 percent below the high record for the date established last year but the number of hens is slightly larger and egg production was the highest for the date since 1930. An unusually rapid seasonal increase in milk production carried production per cow to a new high record for April 1, and with the number of milk cows increasing, total milk production per capita was also a record for the date.

As the number of milk cows has already begun to increase and farmers in dairy sections are expected to save a record number of heifer calves this spring the producing capacity of the dairy herds seems likely to increase for several years and milk production per capita is likely to continue at a rather high level until reduced by a material change in the feed situation or by unfavorable returns.

WINTER WHEAT: The indicated 1939 production of winter wheat is 549,219,000 bushels based on April 1 reports. The winter wheat crop in 1938 was 686,637,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average was 560,160,000 bushels. The April 1 indicated production represents an increase of 64,000,000 bushels above expectations last December and results from a rather general improvement in prospects since December 1.

April 1 reports indicate that about 16 percent of last fall's seeded acreage will not be harvested. This leaves about 38,900,000 acres for harvest in 1939, compared with 49,711,000 acres harvested last year and the average of 38,160,000 acres during the previous 10 years.

In making its interpretations, the Board has allowed for such acreage as it now appears probable will not be harvested by those farmers adjusting their seeded acreage to acreage allotments under the A.A.A. However, the total amount of such adjustment is still very uncertain.

A yield of 11.9 bushels on the acreage seeded to winter wheat last fall is indicated by present prospects. As factors other than the reported condition are taken into consideration in arriving at the indicated yield per acre, condition figures for winter wheat are not shown in this report. With the exception of California and a few scattered areas elsewhere, there has been a general improvement in prospects since last December. A marked improvement has occurred in the Southern Great Plains area where dry weather at and following seeding resulted in generally poor prospects last fall even though subsoil moisture conditions were generally better than for some years previous. Although somewhat dry, the winter was generally favorable in this area and March rainfall was above normal, resulting in much improvement. Although improved over last December, prospective yields in the Central and Southern Plains area, with the exception of Oklahoma, are still below average. Elsewhere indicated yields are mostly average or better with the exception of California where the winter was dry. The critically dry conditions there were relieved in most areas in March. In the Eastern Corn Belt the spring is late but winter wheat development has been good.

Stocks of Grain, April 1

WHEAT: Farm stocks of all wheat on farms April 1 are estimated to be 189,090,000 bushels compared with 124,652,000 bushels a year ago, and 121,053,000 bushels the 10-year (1928-37) average. The April 1 stocks were the largest since 1926, the earliest available record. The indicated disappearance of all wheat from farm stocks between January 1 and April 1 was 92,100,000 bushels compared with 83,858,000 bushels for the same period a year ago and 94,546,000 bushels the 10-year (1928-37) average. April 1 farm holdings of wheat by classes amounted to approximately 66,724,000 bushels of hard red winter, 34,348,000 bushels of soft red winter, 56,056,000 bushels of hard red spring, 16,841,000 bushels of white (both winter and spring), and 15,121,000 bushels of durum.

CORN STOCKS: April 1 stocks of corn on farms are estimated at 1,204,229,000 bushels. Present stocks are the highest of any April 1 since 1926 when April 1 estimates of stocks were first made. These stocks exceed by 4 percent the previous high of 1,156,102,000 bushels on April 1, 1933 and by over 60 percent the 10-year (1928-37) average of 746,760,000 bushels. The large stocks this year follow last year's above average April 1 stocks of 1,071,120,000 bushels. For the Corn Belt as a whole, Government loans reported to April 5 represent over 20 percent of the total April 1 farm stocks in that area. In a number of the Corn Belt States over one-fourth of the April 1 farm stocks are represented by Government loans. The disappearance of farm stocks from January 1 to April 1 this year amounted to 593,052,000 bushels compared with 602,101,000 bushels for the same period in 1938 and 584,574,000 bushels, the 10-year (1928-37) average.

OATS: Stocks of oats on farms were estimated to be 408,543,000 bushels on April 1, 1939 compared with 421,840,000 bushels on April 1, 1938 and 367,451,000 bushels, the 10-year (1928-37) average. The disappearance between January 1 and April 1 of 277,040,000 bushels for 1939 was about the same as a year ago (276,591,000 bushels), but was 18,820,000 bushels higher than the 10-year (1928-37) average.

The combined April 1 farm stocks of corn and oats were 40,255,000 tons, or 3,515,000 tons more than a year ago. The stocks on April 1, 1939 are the largest since 1926, when estimates of April 1 stocks were begun.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1939
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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RYE: The winter season was favorable for the rye crop, the condition of 79 percent of normal on April 1 being 3 points above that of December 1, whereas the average change for the last 10 years has been a decline of 3 points from December 1 to April 1. Rye condition on April 1 was 2 points lower than that on April 1 a year ago but 3 points above the April 1, 10-year (1928-37) average. In the West North Central Region, which includes the most important rye producing States, the mild winter has resulted in marked improvement in condition over that of December 1 which, however, was below average following the dry fall. Growth is well advanced in Nebraska and has started in South Dakota. Over most of this area soil moisture is sufficient for present needs but more will be needed soon.

PEACHES: The April 1 condition of the peach crop in the 10 Southern peach States was 73 percent of normal, compared with 71 percent on April 1, 1938, and the average of 64 percent during the 10-year period, 1928-1937.

In the six South-Central peach States (Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas), weather conditions during the winter and early spring months were favorable for peaches, and the condition of the crop in these States is well above average.

Condition of the crop in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida is below last year and also below average due to spring frosts during the blooming period. In Georgia, freeze damages to Hileys and Elbertas was especially heavy, while injury to early varieties was relatively light.

In California, frost injury at blossom time was negligible, and there were no extended rainy periods to interfere with satisfactory pollination. Trees are still shedding young fruit, but unless unfavorable growing conditions develop, it probably will be necessary for growers to do considerable thinning. Rainfall over most California valleys, and snowfall in the higher elevations, are generally below normal. However, in most of the important peach-producing areas there probably will be a fair supply of irrigation water for the 1939 season.

Peach prospects in other sections of the country are favorable. Available reports, as of April 1, indicate practically no damage from winter or early spring weather. However, freezing temperatures on the night of April 6 in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Northwest Arkansas probably caused some injury to peaches, but it is too early to determine the full extent of such damage.

CITRUS FRUITS: Production of oranges for the 1938-39 season is now placed at 76,491,000 boxes. The 1937-38 crop was 74,476,000 boxes, and average annual production during the 10-year period, 1927-36, amounted to 49,577,000 boxes. The total United States grapefruit crop for the 1938-39 season is indicated to be 40,896,000 boxes, compared with 31,093,000 in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 16,772,000 boxes. As harvest of the grapefruit crop advances it appears certain that considerable quantities of fruit will remain unharvested because of low prices. Lemon production in California for the present marketing season is estimated at 10,686,000 boxes. The 1937-38 crop amounted to 9,355,000 boxes, and the 10-year (1927-36) average was 7,487,000 boxes.

California: Growing conditions in California were relatively favorable for citrus crops during March. However, additional rainfall is needed in most of the important producing areas.

April 1 indications point to a total crop of 43,070,000 boxes of all oranges for the 1938-39 season, compared with 45,605,000 boxes produced in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average production of 32,397,000 boxes. Valencia oranges are estimated at 26,270,000 boxes, compared with 28,925,000 boxes last season. The Valencia crop has developed rather slowly, and it seems probable that average sizes will be considerably smaller than last year. Navel and Miscellaneous varieties are estimated at 16,800,000 boxes, compared with 16,630,000 boxes in 1937-38. Grapefruit production for the present marketing season is placed at 1,896,000 boxes, compared with 1,943,000 boxes in 1937-38, and an average of 1,422,000 boxes during the 10-year period, 1927-36.

Florida: Although some sections of the Florida citrus belt received fairly heavy rains during March, soil moisture is still deficient in most areas. Prospective production of all oranges, including tangerines, is estimated at 29,900,000 boxes, compared with last season's crop of 26,700,000 boxes, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 16,121,000 boxes. Harvest of early and midseason varieties is nearly completed and current shipments consist almost entirely of Valencias. Total movement of oranges by rail and boat to the end of March was the heaviest of record, and was approximately 15 percent heavier than the movement to the same date a year ago. Estimated production of grapefruit remains at 21,000,000 boxes, compared with 14,600,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 12,194,000 boxes.

The 1939 bloom, to date, is fairly heavy on oranges, but relatively light on grapefruit.

Texas: The Texas grapefruit crop is estimated at 15,000,000 boxes, compared with 11,800,000 boxes in 1937-38, and 9,630,000 boxes in 1936-37. Orange production for the 1938-39 season is now indicated to be 2,600,000 boxes, compared with 1,440,000 boxes last year and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 540,000 boxes.

Bloom for the new crop (1939-40 season) was fairly heavy in most sections; and light showers during the middle of March, combined with favorable temperatures, resulted in a good set.

Arizona: Production of grapefruit in Arizona is indicated to be 3,000,000 boxes, compared with 2,750,000 in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average production of 746,000 boxes. The Arizona orange crop is estimated at 360,000 boxes, compared with 350,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 151,000 boxes.

POTATOES: Condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States as of April 1 averaged 76 percent of normal. This is 5 points below the 81 percent reported last year, but 1 point higher than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 75 percent.

Heavy rains in February and March resulted in considerable rot of planted seed in North Carolina. Although many fields have been replanted, stands are expected to be much poorer than usual. South Carolina growers also report that some replanting was necessary. In Georgia, however, growing conditions are reported to be slightly above average. Harvesting is practically completed in South Florida and future shipments will originate mainly in the Hastings, LaCrosse, and West Florida sections. For these three areas as a whole, yields are expected to average 102 bushels per acre, compared with 127 bushels in 1938.

Weather conditions have been favorable in Alabama. In Mississippi, wet soils delayed early plantings, but conditions during March were favorable for potatoes. Most of the crop in central and northern Mississippi was just coming up on April 1. The condition of the Arkansas crop is about average. In Louisiana, stands are generally good and the crop is making progress. Some of the very early acreage is not expected to yield well because of freeze damage in February. Better than average growing conditions are reported in Oklahoma and no freezes have been reported to date. Conditions are reported to be about average in Texas. Good yields were expected from the commercial early crop in the Lower Valley. A fairly general infestation of insects, however, has materially reduced earlier yield prospects in that area.

SUGARBEETS: The sugarbeet season of 1938-39 set a new high record for beets and beet sugar production in the United States. The production of sugarbeets was 11,614,000 short tons, which is 584,000 tons above the previous high record established by the crop of 1933-34. The increase over 1937 in the output of beets was 2,830,000 tons - about 32 percent - from a harvested acreage larger by 23 percent. Assurance of known benefit payments in addition to company payments to farmers, and declining prices of other crops, exerted a dominant influence on the plantings of sugar beet crop of 1938.

The per acre yield of beets averaged 12.5 tons. This is the largest average yield of record, exceeding the average for 1937 nearly one ton and that of 1933 by 1.3 tons. Yields were exceptionally good in many States, exceeding those of recent years, notably in Idaho, 15.8 tons per acre; Utah, 15.7 tons; Colorado, 14.6 tons; Nebraska, 14.4 tons and California 13.1 tons.

States whose productions of beets increased substantially over 1937 productions included Ohio 154 percent; Michigan 83; Nebraska 26; Montana 16; Idaho 82; Wyoming 12; Utah 43; and California 23 percent. Increases ranging from 35 percent to 116 percent took place also in "other States," for which detailed figures are not published; viz., Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.

Sugar production totaled 1,685,000 short tons, chiefly refined sugar, exceeding the crop of 1933-34 by 43,000 tons, and establishing a new high record for beet sugar production in the United States. This large crop of sugar was produced on 53,000 acres less than the crop of 1933. Production in 1937 was 1,288,000 tons.

The sugar yield per acre harvested averaged 1.81 tons compared with 1.71 in 1937; 1.68 tons in 1936; 1.55 tons in 1935 and 1.51 tons in 1934.

California was the largest producing State with an outturn of 337,000 short tons of sugar. Colorado ranked second with 309,000 tons, including the sugar output at the Johnstown molasses factory. Michigan took third place with 171,000 tons - an increase of 92,000 tons from production in the 1937-38 season. Ohio increased to 43,000 tons from 14,000 tons produced in 1937-38 season.

"Other States", for which data are not published individually, produced 1,395,000 tons of beets and 188,000 tons of sugar, in comparison with 837,000 tons of beets and 95,000 tons of sugar at the harvest of 1937-38. Beets and beet molasses were shipped, in some instances, from one State to another State. The sugar produced is credited to the State where the beets and the molasses were processed. The loss in acreage between planting and harvest averaged 6.1 percent. In California abandonment was 11.5 percent, occasioned by floods and late plantings. Abandonment in the 1937-38 season in the country as a whole was 7.5 percent. The 10-year (1927-36) average of abandonment is 7.9 percent.

The area planted to beets for the crop of 1938-39 was 990,000 acres and 930,000 acres were harvested. The 10-year average of acreage harvested is 760,000 acres, the yield 11.0 tons, and beet production 8,383,000 tons.

The crop of 1938-39 was processed by 87 factories operating in 17 States; 86 factories worked in 1937 and 82 factories worked in 1936. In addition to the States where factories operated, beets were grown in Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. These beets were shipped to factories in other States.

Sugarbeet pulp production amounted to 219,000 tons of molasses pulp, 105,000 tons of dried pulp, and 1,858,000 tons of moist pulp.

The weather was, in general, favorable to the crop. Exceptions to this condition were two terrific hail storms in the beet-producing regions of Colorado in June, damaging seriously nearly three thousand acres of growing beets. Floods and late plantings hindered the progress of the crop in California. Dry, hot periods prevailing in August and early September checked crop growth in some of the non-irrigated regions. In the western beet areas, where the crop is irrigated, water supplies were ample.

The season was notable for its high yields of beets and better than average sugar content of the beets. Faced with a prospective record tonnage and favored by the weather, many factories got underway with their seasonal operations about ten days to two weeks in advance of the usual date; but in California, where beet harvesting commences in July, the mills began operations towards the end of July. By the close of the first week of October practically all of the factories were slicing.

The estimates for 1937 and 1938 include beets planted in the Imperial Valley of California in the fall of those years for harvest and processing in the following spring.

SUGARCANE: Louisiana - Sugarcane in the Louisiana sugar district at the harvest of 1938 set a new high record for cane and sugar production in that State. From 270,000 acres 5,859,000 tons of sugarcane were cut and ground, yielding 491,000 short tons of sugar, raw value 960 equivalent. The production of sugar in 1937 season was 405,000 tons, raw value, from 5,258,000 tons of cane ground, and cut from 254,000 acres. The average yield of cane was 21.7 tons per acre in 1938 compared with 20.7 tons in 1937. Improved varieties of cane, more productive and more resistant to disease, are mentioned as a reason for the increased yields. Sugar yield averaged 168 pounds per ton of cane, compared with 154 pounds in 1937 and 159 pounds in 1936 season. Sugar production per harvested acre increased to 1.82 tons, from 1.59 tons season of 1937.

Molasses production totaled 38,891,000 gallons, of which 3,882,000 gallons are edible molasses and 35,009,000 gallons are blackstrap.

Cane sirup production in Louisiana amounted to 7,395,000 gallons, in comparison with 8,210,000 gallons at the harvest of 1937, from approximately the same acreage as preceding year.

Grinding of the cane began in early October and continued into January. From the beginning of the campaign the weather left little to be desired until killing freezes occurred on November 27 and again on November 29. The area of cane damaged and abandoned in the fields was relatively small, but a considerable loss was sustained by lopping off frozen tops and from a reduction in the sucrose content. A large area of cane was windrowed and the weather henceforth remained

cool and dry enough to keep the windrowed cane in fair to good condition. All in all the season of 1938 will be remembered as one of the best for harvesting and milling the cane.

Florida - Sugar production in Florida totaled 89,000 short tons, raw value 96° equivalent. Production was 57,000 tons at the harvest of 1937-38, and 51,000 tons at the harvest of 1936-37. Cane ground for sugar amounted to 861,000 tons, cut from 24,300 acres yielding an average of 35.4 tons per acre.

Sugar yield per ton of cane averaged 207 pounds, in comparison with 180 pounds in the 1937-38 season, and 181 pounds in the 1936-37 season.

Blackstrap production totaled 5,372,000 gallons against 4,286,000 gallons the preceding season.

No edible molasses and no cane sirup are produced by the sugar factories in Florida.

Grinding of the cane began on November 1 and extended well into the following April. The season was favorable for harvesting and milling.

PASTURES: Farm pastures appear to be off to about a normal start this year. The April 1 condition of pastures reported by crop correspondents averaged 79 percent of normal this year, the second highest for that date since 1930, but lower than on any April 1 in the 1924-29 period, prior to recent droughts. Reports from the Southern States show pastures furnishing much less feed than a year ago, but condition was rather generally above the low 1928-37 average except in California, Texas and Florida. Reports from Northern States indicate prospects for pastures mostly about average or better, but in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas the condition is still markedly lower than before recent drought years.

In general pastures this year have been somewhat slower starting than a year ago, but warm weather in the latter part of March encouraged development particularly in the Western and Southern States. Moisture conditions are generally favorable, although deficiency is reported in southern and eastern Texas, California and Florida, and subsoil moisture conditions are not yet normal in much of the northern portion of the Great Plains area. In some other areas where surface moisture is sufficient to start new growth, additional rainfall will be required to support growth over a sustained period. Wheat pastures in the Central Plains States were reported to be furnishing considerable feed.

On the Western ranges, the warm weather in the last half of March melted the snow cover from the rather abundant supplies of old feed and hastened the start of new grass. Moisture conditions on the ranges are generally favorable for early growth except in South Texas and California.

MILK PRODUCTION: After a much sharper than usual seasonal increase during March, milk production in the United States on April 1 was the highest on record for that date from the standpoint of total milk production, production per cow, and production per unit of population. Abundant supplies of hay and grain have encouraged farmers to feed their milk cows liberally in the late months of the winter feeding period, and in the southern half of the country, pastures, although considerably later than a year ago, are furnishing some feed for milk cows.

Heavy milk flow per cow was in evidence rather generally over most of the country. In the several major geographical divisions, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on April 1 ranged from 5 to 10 percent above the 1928-37 average for that date. In comparison with April 1 a year ago, production per cow this year was higher in all regions except one, the South Central. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow on April 1 averaged 3 percent higher than a year earlier and, with milk cow numbers also increased, total milk production appears to have been more than 4 percent greater. This represents the largest April 1 production on record, and, even taking into account the steadily increasing population, is the largest quantity per capita produced on farms at that season in the 15 years of record.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on April 1 averaged 14.51 pounds compared with a previous high record for that date of 14.42 pounds in 1929 and a 1928-37 average of 13.54 pounds for April 1. In these herds 70.8 percent of the milk cows were reported milked, compared with 69.8 percent a year ago and a range of 64.5 percent to 69.8 percent on April 1 in the previous 13 years for which records are available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	19.3	24.3	23.0	5,049	7,425	6,095
N.J.	20.8	18.6	22.0	1,202	1,342	1,430
Pa.	18.2	20.4	20.0	18,286	21,861	18,880
Ohio	17.9	19.2	18.0	36,370	46,332	35,586
Ind.	15.6	15.4	16.0	28,266	30,096	25,888
Ill.	15.3	17.8	16.5	33,007	41,995	33,033
Mich.	19.3	21.2	20.0	15,817	19,264	14,920
Wis.	15.9	15.8	17.5	578	1,106	980
Minn.	16.2	12.4	17.0	3,190	3,483	3,043
Iowa	16.7	15.2	17.5	6,903	9,224	7,438
Mo.	12.7	12.2	12.0	24,265	31,512	21,132
S.Dak.	8.0	6.3	6.5	1,341	1,576	1,378
Nebr.	12.2	11.2	11.5	44,023	52,824	43,976
Kans.	10.0	9.0	8.5	137,853	152,114	118,022
Del.	16.9	19.3	18.0	1,590	1,660	1,350
Md.	18.3	19.5	19.5	8,419	9,420	7,917
Va.	14.0	13.4	14.0	8,764	8,526	7,952
W.Va.	14.2	14.0	14.0	1,983	2,340	2,100
N.C.	10.3	11.1	10.5	4,496	5,440	4,652
S.C.	9.2	10.3	9.5	1,054	1,771	1,796
Ga.	8.2	9.1	8.5	1,011	1,700	1,513
Ky.	12.1	13.5	12.0	4,623	8,280	5,964
Tenn.	10.3	10.4	10.0	3,989	5,401	3,980
Ala.	9.6	10.8	10.0	50	65	50
Ark.	7.8	7.3	7.0	490	595	343
Okla.	9.9	9.8	10.5	47,054	58,322	46,924
Tex.	7.6	6.5	7.0	32,038	35,046	28,182
Mont.	9.6	21.4	14.0	8,551	24,581	17,710
Idaho	18.0	23.1	19.5	12,533	17,500	12,578
Wyo.	7.2	9.8	9.5	1,259	2,353	2,404
Colo.	6.2	10.6	10.0	9,034	14,587	14,360
N.Mex.	6.2	5.8	6.0	2,538	2,380	2,088
Ariz.	22.0	22.0	22.0	776	1,100	990
Utah	15.4	20.6	16.0	2,983	4,389	3,344
Nev.	25.5	27.0	27.0	70	108	81
Wash.	19.0	26.1	23.5	24,550	32,319	28,247
Oreg.	16.4	20.8	19.5	13,442	15,867	12,656
Calif.	16.1	15.0	14.5	12,712	12,733	10,237
U.S.	11.9	12.2	11.9	560,160	686,637	549,219

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WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	28	15	25	27	11	17
N.Y.	28	27	22	1,357	2,235	1,657
N.J.	17	20	18	209	292	242
Pa.	20	23	21	3,557	5,422	4,627
Ohio	18	15	17	6,136	6,920	7,891
Ind.	13	13	13	3,786	4,513	3,931
Ill.	12	13	10	3,880	5,937	4,255
Mich.	26	29	37	4,117	5,411	7,222
Wis.	37	36	42	703	735	843
Minn.	32	24	41	6,064	8,588	15,969
Iowa	20	16	24	1,269	2,344	2,301
Mo.	12	12	10	2,623	5,102	3,160
N.Dak.	32	28	34	21,101	15,961	27,145
S.Dak.	61	28	44	7,823	4,307	12,222
Nebr.	20	13	25	7,935	6,134	13,928
Kans.	13	11	15	17,066	17,386	22,828
Del.	11	10	6	169	138	100
Md.	11	9.5	7	914	859	659
Va.	16	17	15	1,435	1,652	1,279
W.Va.	20	25	20	371	684	468
N.C.	17	16	19	754	931	1,034
S.C.	8	7.5	8.9	85	106	158
Ga.	10	11	16	99	159	272
Ky.	7	5.5	8.5	281	562	704
Tenn.	9	10	8	339	675	432
Ala.	9	10	6	4	8	4
Ark.	8	12	6.5	32	126	39
Okla.	10	11	12	4,538	7,201	6,999
Tex.	5	3	4.5	1,894	1,251	1,577
Mont.	25	22	30	9,383	4,822	21,705
Idaho	16	13	33	4,005	3,687	9,850
Wyo.	27	23	38	793	704	1,716
Colo.	14	14	25	1,792	2,122	4,854
N.Mex.	10	13	15	260	408	402
Ariz.	6	4	2	36	40	22
Utah	22	28	28	1,112	1,529	1,840
Nev.	15	7.5	33	56	36	149
Wash.	7	6	6	3,083	3,049	3,099
Oreg.	7	11	14	1,455	2,247	3,299
Calif.	4	2	1.5	509	358	191
U.S.	16.4	14.2	20.3	121,053	124,652	189,090

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1 1/

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	20	17	28	18	13	34
N.H.	31	25	35	44	32	57
Vt.	25	25	22	93	80	88
Mass.	39	35	30	155	129	91
R.I.	38	45	52	27	36	41
Conn.	40	38	28	207	178	111
N.Y.	35	32	37	1,619	1,852	2,545
N.J.	44	50	45	2,449	3,300	2,633
Pa.	37	45	42	14,315	22,356	19,512
Ohio	33	40	43	38,704	60,733	63,382
Ind.	35	47	45	46,644	94,308	73,339
Ill.	44	56	66	120,450	238,184	239,590
Mich.	32	38	44	9,186	15,882	19,305
Wis.	24	31	41	7,059	9,923	17,285
Minn.	29	39	55	26,898	51,114	67,773
Iowa	42	51	70	141,033	235,008	306,907
Mo.	38	44	53	37,890	50,118	54,695
N.Dak.	18	21	23	356	719	730
S.Dak.	36	39	55	14,741	13,244	16,565
Nebr.	57	43	60	66,213	30,486	60,849
Kans.	52	30	42	27,722	6,446	16,330
Del.	40	46	41	1,519	1,854	1,653
Md.	39	45	41	5,730	7,906	7,191
Va.	36	41	37	11,006	14,470	11,482
W.Va.	30	33	30	3,438	4,383	3,546
N.C.	41	42	44	16,133	18,477	19,738
S.C.	41	44	47	8,454	10,765	12,355
Ga.	41	45	49	15,586	21,476	25,583
Fla.	30	28	41	1,928	2,111	3,468
Ky.	34	43	39	20,723	31,706	28,484
Tenn.	38	42	39	22,341	27,357	26,135
Ala.	42	47	46	16,209	21,522	22,495
Miss.	38	44	42	13,166	19,697	20,079
Ark.	36	37	36	10,698	14,497	12,522
La.	27	36	37	5,396	8,770	9,689
Okla.	25	32	30	10,180	9,354	10,152
Tex.	28	27	30	21,704	18,541	21,749
Mont.	21	29	41	77	151	450
Idaho	27	30	42	231	296	367
Wyo.	23	24	34	238	317	530
Colo.	29	24	37	4,501	1,382	3,485
N.Mex.	33	47	25	891	1,125	539
Ariz.	22	15	12	84	56	47
Utah	17	18	26	33	45	54
Nev.	14	12	14	4	4	5
Wash.	18	28	24	77	145	101
Oreg.	20	34	30	179	426	252
Calif.	28	10	15	413	146	216
U.S.	37.6	45.6	52.9	746,760	1,071,120	1,204,229

1/ Data based on corn for grain.
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OATS STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	41	54	49	1,818	2,136	1,899
N.H.	39	52	30	113	146	86
Vt.	35	37	31	668	570	538
Mass.	28	15	30	49	22	61
R.I.	29	27	25	18	16	15
Conn.	28	38	46	60	66	83
N.Y.	41	39	40	9,879	7,332	10,635
N.J.	38	38	33	505	581	404
Pa.	40	39	39	10,620	9,635	11,954
Ohio	31	33	32	15,752	11,719	11,838
Ind.	30	30	28	14,610	13,532	9,537
Ill.	34	39	35	38,364	64,858	38,687
Mich.	39	35	42	15,722	11,995	17,993
Wis.	35	37	39	27,567	29,363	29,681
Minn.	39	40	48	50,274	66,128	61,776
Iowa	40	40	45	72,760	108,799	89,139
Mo.	28	32	33	9,407	13,888	15,048
N.Dak.	59	48	53	15,142	14,170	16,588
S.Dak.	65	44	51	21,202	13,509	23,486
Nebr.	44	33	43	21,325	11,760	23,683
Kans.	26	23	26	8,346	8,136	9,275
Del.	27	33	18	23	29	17
Md.	30	24	22	422	260	289
Va.	24	28	21	592	470	415
W.Va.	32	33	34	740	561	614
N.C.	14	20	21	546	966	1,169
S.C.	8	14	15	674	1,411	1,597
Ga.	9	8	14	549	693	1,342
Fla.	5	2	4	6	3	6
Ky.	22	30	29	502	554	351
Tenn.	14	15	14	236	222	238
Ala.	6	8	8	131	212	253
Miss.	8	11	4.5	72	157	72
Ark.	15	16	14	380	528	359
La.	12	22	18	75	307	243
Okla.	20	25	20	5,138	6,837	5,489
Tex.	23	22	25	8,312	6,695	9,230
Mont.	50	51	56	3,695	2,081	5,000
Idaho	38	34	36	1,855	1,686	1,769
Wyo.	44	51	42	1,308	1,379	1,293
Colo.	42	36	49	1,928	1,596	2,476
N.Mex.	22	45	40	129	270	264
Ariz.	12	10	10	36	23	26
Utah	33	39	35	484	459	382
Nev.	24	19	42	23	20	50
Wash.	35	32	24	2,701	2,579	1,612
Oreg.	28	33	23	2,411	3,419	1,547
Calif.	10	2	1	282	62	34
U.S.	35.5	36.3	38.8	367,451	421,840	408,545

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RYE				PASTURE			
Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1928-37	1938	Average	1928-37	1938	1939
		Percent			Percent		
Me.	-	-	-	89	88	93	
N.H.	-	-	-	87	90	85	
Vt.	-	-	-	92	95	98	
Mass.	-	-	-	88	96	90	
R.I.	-	-	-	85	77	75	
Conn.	-	-	-	87	87	93	
N.Y.	83	85	85	80	86	86	
N.J.	90	90	91	83	84	82	
Pa.	82	85	88	78	84	84	
Ohio	81	91	88	76	90	83	
Ind.	81	90	86	75	90	84	
Ill.	84	93	92	77	90	86	
Mich.	80	85	85	75	85	84	
Wis.	83	89	89	80	85	89	
Minn.	80	86	83	76	82	77	
Iowa	88	86	91	81	82	87	
Mo.	82	80	81	74	82	77	
N.Dak.	67	70	64	59	58	63	
S.Dak.	71	76	77	63	63	64	
Nebr.	77	79	76	73	52	66	
Kans.	78	83	71	68	58	70	
Del.	86	91	90	79	86	84	
Md.	84	87	90	75	87	83	
Va.	82	84	87	75	88	85	
W.Va.	80	83	87	76	83	80	
N.C.	82	87	83	77	87	82	
S.C.	74	76	74	64	69	72	
Ga.	76	81	78	68	78	74	
Fla.	-	-	-	74	81	62	
Ky.	80	91	77	72	85	80	
Tenn.	80	89	83	72	87	78	
Ala.	-	-	-	65	82	76	
Miss.	-	-	-	68	83	74	
Ark.	-	-	-	71	82	74	
La.	-	-	-	69	87	76	
Okla.	72	89	77	65	72	70	
Tex.	72	84	78	71	84	69	
Mont.	77	85	85	68	67	85	
Idaho	93	93	96	84	93	93	
Wyo.	72	75	80	74	82	83	
Colo.	64	72	87	70	64	85	
N.Mex.	-	-	-	69	77	84	
Ariz.	-	-	-	88	92	87	
Utah	88	90	90	84	90	89	
Nev.	-	-	-	83	85	90	
Wash.	81	90	91	78	82	85	
Oreg.	87	97	90	80	89	89	
Calif.	-	97	82	81	95	71	
U.S.	76	81	79	74	80	79	

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1927-36	Production 1/ 1937	Indicated 1938
		Thousand boxes	
ORANGES:			
California, all	32,397	45,605	43,070
Valencias	17,526	28,925	26,270
Navel & Misc.	14,871	16,680	16,800
Florida, all	16,121	26,700	29,900
Early & Midseason	2/ 10,475	13,700	15,500
Valencias	2/ 6,300	10,700	11,200
Tangerines	2/ 2,275	2,300	3,200
Texas	540	1,440	2,600
Arizona	151	350	360
Alabama	81	76	96
Mississippi	37	67	80
Louisiana	251	238	385
7 States 3/	49,577	74,476	76,491
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Florida, all	12,194	14,600	21,000
Seedless	2/ 4,225	5,500	7,500
Other	2/ 9,650	9,100	13,500
California	1,422	1,943	1,896
Texas	2,410	11,800	15,000
Arizona	746	2,750	3,000
4 States 3/	16,772	31,093	40,896
LEMONS:			
California 3/	7,487	9,355	10,686
LIMES:			
Florida	12	70	4/ 95

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other states.
2/ Short-time average.
3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other states oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
4/ December 1 indicated production.

State	PEACHES			EARLY POTATOES 1/		
	April 1 Condition			April 1 Condition		
	Average 1928-37	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	1939
		Percent			Percent	
North Carolina.....	75	92	60	79	86	70
South Carolina.....	70	74	66	72	78	73
Georgia.....	68	70	65	71	78	75
Florida.....	70	72	52	76	82	75
Alabama	66	75	73	72	81	79
Mississippi.....	66	76	76	72	79	75
Arkansas.....	55	62	87	77	81	79
Louisiana.....	67	73	74	75	85	79
Oklahoma.....	42	53	85	78	82	82
Texas.....	57	68	82	73	75	74
10 States.....	64	71	73	75	81	76

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States mentioned.

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SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)								
Acreage planted			Acreage harvested					
State	Average		Average					
	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	1938		
	Thousand acres							
Ohio	36	29	53	32	25	51		
Mich.	107	86	128	96	76	122		
Nebr.	78	65	80	74	63	77		
Mont.	54	76	81	49	70	78		
Idaho	50	53	76	45	51	71		
Wyo.	48	49	56	44	47	53		
Colo.	205	169	141	192	160	137		
Utah	54	51	54	48	46	52		
Calif. 2/	93	146	183	88	134	162		
Other 2/	102	92	138	91	83	127		
U.S. 2/	826	816	990	760	755	930		

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)						BEET SUGAR		
Yield per acre			Production			Production 1/		
State	Avg.		Avg.			Avg.		
	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937
	Short tons			Thous. short tons			Thous. short tons	
Ohio	8.7	5.8	7.2	266	144	366	31	14
Mich.	7.7	7.2	8.2	751	549	1,005	110	79
Nebr.	12.2	14.0	14.4	904	882	1,111	120	113
Mont.	11.5	12.2	12.7	578	852	987	82	122
Idaho	11.0	12.1	15.8	494	615	1,122	75	99
Wyo.	11.6	13.0	12.9	512	612	684	81	94
Colo.	12.3	12.4	14.6	2,366	1,992	2,001	347	303
Utah	12.2	12.4	15.7	595	570	814	87	81
Calif. 2/	12.5	12.9	13.1	1,143	1,731	2,129	187	288
Other 2/	8.5	10.1	11.0	773	837	1,395	97	95
U.S. 2/	11.0	11.6	12.5	8,383	8,784	11,614	1,218	1,288

1/ Includes some sugar manufactured from beets and beet molasses originating in other states.

2/ Slight revision in 1937 figures since last published (Dec. 1938).

SUGAR BEET PULP PRODUCTION			
Item		Avg.	
		1927-36	1937
		Thous. short tons	
Molasses pulp		118	166
Dried pulp		84	51
Moist pulp		1/ 1,403	1,600

1/ Short-time average.

SUGARCANE									
Sugarcane for Sugar Excluding Cane for Seed									
	Acreage harvested			Yield of Cane per acre			Production		
State	Average			Average			Average		
	1928-36	1937	1938	1928-36	1937	1938	1928-36	1937	1938
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	195	254	270	15.2	20.7	21.7	3,002	1/5,258	5,859
Fla.	12	19	24.3	29.1	33.4	35.4	354	634	861
Total	206	273	294.3	16.0	21.6	22.8	3,355	5,892	6,720

(Including Cane for Seed)									
La.	216	276	288	15.2	20.7	21.7	3,312	1/5,713	6,250
Fla.	12	20	24.9	29.1	33.3	35.6	369	636	886
Total	228	296	312.9	15.9	21.6	22.8	3,681	6,379	7,136

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR									
	Sugar per ton of cane			Sugar produced,			Molasses, 2/		
	96° equivalent			96° equivalent			including blackstrap		
State	Average			Average			Average		
	1928-36	1937	1938	1928-36	1937	1938	1928-36	1937	1938
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
La.	153	154	168	232	405	491	19,348	33,125	38,891
Fla.	158	180	207	29	57	89	2,324	4,286	5,372
Total	154	157	173	262	462	580	21,673	37,411	44,263

SUGARCANE SIRUP									
	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average			Average			Average		
	1928-36	1937	1938	1928-36	1937	1938	1928-36	1937	1938
	Thousand acres			Gallons			Thousand gallons		
La.	24	29	29	247	283	255	5,960	8,210	7,395
Fla.	11	13	11	168	144	190	1,893	1,872	2,090
Total	35	42	40	223	240	237	7,853	10,082	9,485

1/ Does not include 420,000 tons of frozen cane abandoned in the fields, and 856,000 tons lost by topping of extra joints at harvest.

2/ Blackstrap only in Florida.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 10, 1939.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS ^{1/}

State	April 1 :(Avg.) 1928-37	April 1 1937	April 1 1938	April 1 1939
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
N. Eng.	15.59	15.94	15.99	15.96
N. Y.	17.3	18.5	17.6	18.2
N. J.	18.9	19.7	20.3	19.6
Pa.	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.7
N. Atl.	16.93	17.78	17.44	17.76
Ohio	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.4
Ind.	13.5	13.3	14.1	14.5
Ill.	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.9
Mich.	17.4	17.6	17.4	18.6
Wis.	17.3	17.2	17.5	17.8
E. N. Cent.	15.93	15.90	16.23	16.75
Minn.	17.2	16.0	18.4	18.5
Iowa	14.2	13.6	15.4	16.2
Mo.	9.3	8.1	9.6	10.2
N. Dak.	12.2	10.8	11.7	13.8
S. Dak.	11.5	9.1	11.0	12.7
Nebr.	13.6	11.3	13.1	14.8
Kans.	14.3	12.5	15.5	15.5
T. N. Cent.	13.51	12.07	14.06	14.88
Md.	13.6	13.9	14.2	16.4
Va.	9.8	10.2	10.7	10.3
W. Va.	9.5	8.9	9.1	9.3
W. C.	10.2	10.2	10.8	11.1
S. C.	9.8	9.3	10.6	10.1
S. Atl.	9.98	9.96	10.62	11.02
Ky.	9.9	9.3	10.5	10.2
Tenn.	8.9	8.9	9.8	9.8
Miss.	7.0	6.4	7.3	7.5
Ark.	8.0	7.7	9.1	8.6
Okla.	10.8	10.9	12.2	11.7
Tex.	9.3	9.0	10.7	9.6
S. Cent.	8.98	8.69	9.93	9.62
Mont.	12.2	12.1	12.8	14.9
Idaho	16.2	15.6	16.3	16.8
Wyo.	11.3	11.1	12.7	12.7
Colo.	13.4	13.0	14.7	15.1
Wash.	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.6
Oreg.	16.0	15.7	15.4	16.7
Calif.	19.8	17.7	20.1	19.7
West.	15.07	14.71	15.74	16.42
U. S.	13.54	13.11	14.12	14.51

^{1/} Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds, kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

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APRIL POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION REPORT

With an abundance of feed grains and a favorable feed-egg relationship, which have encouraged liberal feeding, egg production is at its highest level since 1930 notwithstanding a rather low level of chicken numbers.

The decline in numbers of hens and pullets in farm flocks this year has been about equal to the usual seasonal decline. The number of layers on April 1 was about 4 percent above a year ago but over 3 percent below the 10-year average. Although the April 1 rate of laying was almost 3 percent below the record high of last year it was above all other years. The aggregate layings per 100 layers for the first day of the 4 months, January to April, is only a fraction of 1 percent below the aggregate of last year for the same months. Egg production on April 1 as indicated by the reported number of eggs laid per farm flock was over 1 percent above a year ago. The aggregate egg production per farm flock indicated by the 4 monthly returns, January to April, is 4 percent larger than for the same months in 1938 and is the largest of the record, which began in 1925. Farm holdings of young chickens on April 1 were about 4 percent larger than last year and the highest for this date since 1927, when numbers were about the same.

The average number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks belonging to crop correspondents on April 1 was 77.0 compared with 73.8 a year ago and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 79.7. Compared with a year ago increases were shown in all geographic areas with the exception of the Western States where there was no change and in the North Atlantic States where the decrease was about 2 percent. In the West North Central States the increase was about 10 percent, in the South Central States about 6 percent, in the East North Central States about 2 percent, and in the South Atlantic States about 1 percent. Numbers of layers in all geographic areas were from 1 percent below the 10-year average in the North Atlantic States to 7 percent below in the West North Central States.

The rate of laying on April 1, with the exception of the record high of a year ago, was the highest in the 15 years of record for that date. The average number of eggs laid on April 1 per 100 layers in farm flocks was 56.3 compared with 57.9 a year ago and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 53.0. The aggregate laying per 100 layers indicated by the 4 monthly layings, January to April, is only about a half of 1 percent smaller than for the same months in 1938, but it is over 15 percent above the 10-year average and the largest of record with the exception of last year.

In all the geographic areas, with the exception of the Western States, the rate of laying on April 1 was below a year ago. In the East North Central States it was about 5 percent below, in the West North Central about 4 percent and in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central States about 2 percent below. In the Western States it was about 2 percent above a year ago. However, the rate was from 2 percent above the 10-year average in the Western States to 9 percent above in the West North Central States.

Egg production on April 1 as indicated by the reported average production per farm flock was slightly larger than the production of a year earlier. Although the number of layers on April 1 was over 4 percent greater than a year earlier, the rate of laying was almost 3 percent less, resulting in an increased egg production of only about 1 percent. Nevertheless the production on April 1

was the largest for that date since 1930 and over 2 percent above the 10-year average. The aggregate production of eggs per farm flock indicated by the 4 monthly returns, January to April, is about 4 percent greater than the aggregate for the same months of last year, and is the largest aggregate since the record began in 1925.

In the West North Central States egg production per farm flock on April 1 was about 6 percent above a year ago, in the South Central States about 4 percent above and in the Western States about 2 percent above. Decreases of about 3 and 5 percent were shown in the East North Central and North Atlantic States with no change in the South Atlantic States.

The average number of young chickens of this year's hatchings on hand April 1 was reported at 43.4 compared with 41.7 a year ago and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 34.3. The number on April 1 this year was the highest since 1927, the first year of the record, when the average was 43.5.

Reported April 1 holdings of young chickens compared with a year earlier showed increases in all geographic areas except the South Central States where the decrease was about 3 percent. In all geographic areas except the West North Central and South Central States new high April records were set. Compared with a year ago, increases were about 11 percent in the East North Central States, about 8 percent in the West North Central States, about 7 percent in the Western States, about 5 percent in the South Atlantic States and about 3 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Crop correspondents in February reported as intention to purchase about 8 percent more baby chicks than in 1938. On April 1 they showed about 4 percent more young chickens on hand. The variation in the April figures of young chickens on hand is very great from year to year, and while it tends to indicate the direction of the trend in numbers it does not always do so, and is far from being a safe indication of the extent of change even when showing the correct trend. However, an intended increase of 8 percent in the purchase of baby chicks beginning with about a 4 percent increase in young chickens on hand April 1 does indicate the probability of an increase in chicken numbers during the year. The extent of this increase will depend largely on the feed-egg price relationship during the next two months.

During March it required 6.04 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration compared with 6.87 a year earlier and the 10-year (1928-37) March average of 7.16 dozen eggs. With the exception of March 1921 and 1933, it was the smallest number for this month since the record began in 1910.

It required 6.76 pounds of chicken to buy 100 pounds of ration during March compared with 7.00 during March of last year and a 10-year average of 8.33 pounds. Only during March of 1921, 1932 and 1933 was the ratio more favorable than during March of this year.

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

Geographic Division	Layers per flock <u>2</u> /			Eggs per 100 layers <u>3</u> /			Eggs per flock <u>3</u> /		
	Jan. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	gate	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	gate
	Jan.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan-Apr.
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	96.9	92.8	89.7	40.6	55.3	152	37.7	49.4	141
1938	96.7	93.8	91.2	47.9	59.2	177	44.7	54.0	166
1939	98.4	<u>4</u> /94.2	89.1	48.2	58.0	177	<u>4</u> /45.4	51.4	166
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	115.7	111.2	109.1	34.2	52.1	124	38.4	57.2	140
1938	102.4	99.8	98.0	38.7	58.4	148	39.2	57.2	150
1939	110.4	<u>4</u> /107.1	104.1	37.6	55.9	147	<u>4</u> /40.8	58.1	159
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	60.1	57.3	55.0	41.0	51.6	142	23.5	28.3	81
1938	55.8	54.3	52.7	48.6	55.8	162	26.4	29.1	88
1939	59.9	<u>4</u> /56.2	53.3	47.5	54.8	161	<u>4</u> /26.4	29.0	90
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	66.8	63.6	60.2	40.6	52.7	136	25.7	31.6	86
1938	59.3	58.5	56.1	44.9	57.1	156	26.4	31.8	90
1939	63.6	61.6	59.5	43.7	55.8	152	27.0	33.1	94
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	74.0	71.5	69.3	44.5	57.2	154	30.8	39.2	107
1938	71.1	69.5	67.0	43.5	57.7	163	29.9	38.6	112
1939	72.6	69.0	67.0	44.6	58.6	168	29.6	39.2	114
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	86.0	82.3	79.7	37.7	53.0	134	31.1	42.1	110
1938	77.6	75.8	73.8	42.2	57.9	155	32.5	42.5	118
1939	82.8	79.8	77.0	41.4	56.3	154	<u>4</u> /33.3	43.1	123

1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South.

2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.

3/ April 1939 figures are preliminary.

4/ Revised.

mbp

PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS:

AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	128.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.5	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2	97.8	96.6									

Prices received for one dozen eggs

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0									

Prices received for one pound of chicken

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3									

Prices received for one pound of turkey

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3	17.5	17.6									

* Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED

TO BUY 150 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.69	7.83	7.86	7.56	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22	5.86	6.04									

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.28	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01	6.89	6.76									

